

FINAL EXAMINATION, 1942

M.E.S. Seniors

Social Dancing

1 Hour

- I a) Give the time, counts and floor pattern for:
1. Waltz Step. 1 2 3 2. Two Step. 1 2 3 4.
b) Give definition of:
1. A dip. 2. A point. 3. A rock. 4. A draw.
- II a) What hints would you give to a class for leading into open position and from open into closed position.
b) What is the difference between "open" and "conversation" position.
c) List 5 principles of good leading that you would consider valuable for class instruction.
- III List 8 teaching aids that might be used to advantage to make a class interesting and to help students in learning steps etc.
- IV List 4 general principles that would apply to all social dance positions.
- V a) List 6 suggestions that you feel would be most useful for a class of teenage boys and girls on "Etiquette on the Dance Floor."
b) What method would you use to present these to them.

Pauline

Continuing Med.

Pure instans of prevention.

Don't concentrate enough of physiology - have
to go to physiologists. Dr. Flemming & Dr.
W. H. H. think this of medical & student
Vaccines Sabers P.D. only.

Exp. Lister Movement - ~~Big Sister~~ ^{Big Sister} ~~Moat~~
the situation, good habits, good
open end. in end. (Also Big Sister)

Dr. Fitzgerald. - Good guy.

Prose

Food is open can - can do it.
Long treatment & diagnosis of army for-
eignal disease. In 1st War - Fitzgerald

Latent Hypertension - Read.

65
73
72
3 1210
70

65
73
73
3 1213
71

Life of a Coast Town.

Along the rugged coastline of Nova Scotia lies the beautiful town of Dartmouth. It is not the kind of (a) coast town one sees in the "movies" with fishing smacks along its shores, nets in the harbour, and low tides, but one of thriving business firms, lovely scenery and beautiful homes, along with the real fantasies of the sea. Although the life, ideas and people are fairly modern, the legends of the ancient seafaring people are still told and in many of the old homes, folk songs of Nova Scotia are sung with pride.

There is no distinction of class in this coast town. Every one seems easy going, happy and moderately well off. Approximately one half of the working people have positions in Dartmouth while the others work in the city of Halifax which is a mile away by boat. To many outsiders the thought of taking a ferry boat back and forth everytime one is to go to work seems a nuisance. This is not so. To the Dartmouthians every trip is like a new one because there is always a variety of things to

witness - new faces, lovely scenery, storms, strange boats and countless other things. Dartmouth would not be Dartmouth without its ferry boat to Halifax.

The war has had a startling effect on the town and the surrounding country. People no longer sail in their yachts out to the harbour's mouth, to spend many hours at local beaches and waste their time foolishly. There are many thousands of soldiers, sailors and air men stationed there. People open their homes to welcome men of the forces, trying to give them a bit of real home life before they depart to serve this country. Women and girls knit, sew and help to entertain the men in any spare time they have. Houses for officers, barracks, shorehouses and look-offs are being built at rapid speed to accommodate necessary people and supplies for the duration of the war.

A very interesting event - "the black-out" - has added much to the amusement of the people, (for it is not a necessity, rather than the necessity). At regular intervals the town is completely black, sometimes for only a few

minutes but often as long as half an hour. This regular practice really gives the people a ^{fuller understanding} ~~order~~ outlook on the happenings of England. At this point the new system has been found to work satisfactorily.

Day by day boats from foreign countries come into the harbour waiting for government boats to take them in a convoy across the seas to their homelands. However before these boats can enter the harbour they are inspected and then an iron gate which is stretched across the harbour is opened to let them through. Practically every ^{large} hill in the town is supplied with anti-aircraft guns and the shores are lined with soldiers. Perhaps in the past this coast town was insignificant but today it is among the most important centres of Canada.

Lois Creighton.

Note spelling, 29. accommodate
nuisance.

May 4th 1942.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS, 1942

M.E.S. Seniors
IV Diploma

Theory of Swimming

1½ Hours

1. What are the qualifications you would consider necessary for a successful swimming instructor?
2. Describe horizontal motionless floating stating the common faults.
3. Draw a diagram of the type of dock and outline the waterfront set-up you would suggest as ideal for a group of about sixty campers between the ages of seven and seventeen. Be specific, give water depth, type of shore line, dimensions of swimming areas, equipment etc.

Answer one only:

4. Organize a stunt competition for Junior, Intermediate and Advanced swimmers listing a suitable battery of stunts for each group. Indicate the method of conducting the competition.

OR

5. What actions or movements should be emphasized in teaching the following:
 - a. Surface Dive.
 - b. Jelly fish float.
 - c. Changing from back float to stand.
 - d. Treading water.
 - e. Second method of release in the Bronze Life Saving.

Juniors

THEORY OF PLAY

January 1941

Marks

- 15 1.a. What factors would you have to keep in mind in planning a recreational program of physical activities for a group of business girls?
- 5 b. List suitable Group Activities for this particular age group.
- 15 c. Of what importance and value are Group Activities in the Recreation Program?
Of what importance and value are Individual Activities in the Recreation Program?
- 10 2.a. Give reasons why Peggy is not ready for highly organized team games.
- 5 b. What are the values of games of low organization for this group?
- 10 c. Trace the steps leading up to the highly organized team game.
- 20 3. Give five physical activities suitable for: a. Betty (6-9)
b. Peggy
c. Alice
Classify each activity as group, team or individual, etc., and tell why it is suitable to that particular age.
- 10 4.a. What do you consider desirable qualities of a recreation leader?
- 10 b. What should the recreation leaders objectives be in working with a group of children age 10 - 14?

SENIORS

COMMUNITY HYGIENE

JANUARY 1942

Choose 4 of the first 5 questions. All answer number 6.

- ✓ 1. State briefly the preventive measures used for the following diseases:
a. typhoid fever e. small pox
b. diphtheria d. tetanus
- ✓ 2. What is (a) natural immunity and (b) artificial immunity, giving examples of each.
- ✓ 3. Describe the organization and the work of the Health League of Canada.
- ✓ 4. Give rules for safe water supply and sewage disposal of large summer camps.
5. Explain why it is possible to prevent some diseases by serums, and not others.
6. Give in one sentence each, the importance of:
a. x-ray of the lungs f. vitamin B
b. the incubation period g. the Wasserman test
c. quarantine h. baby clinics
d. pasteurization i. goiter
e. humidity j. city control of swimming pools

Marks
20

1.a. Arrange the names of the following composers - Beethoven, Handel, Wagner
Bach - in chronological order.

b. State with what type of music each could be generally said to be identified.

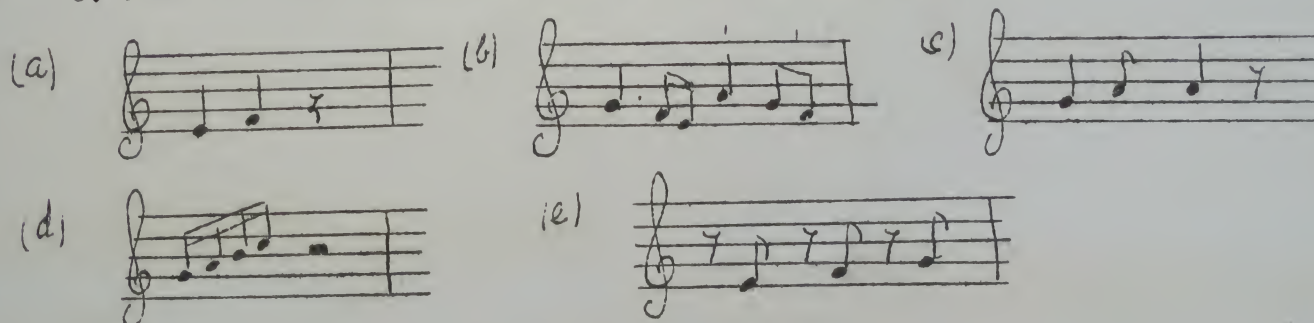
2.a. How many movements make up the normal symphony?

b. Describe what these movements usually are.

c. By what instrument or instruments is a symphony played?

d. Do you know any other compositions similar in form to the symphony?

3. Give the time signatures to the following measures:



4. What Italian words would you use to express the following:
(a) becoming louder (b) to be played quickly (c) decreasing in tone
(d) to be played slowly (e) rate of speed.

5. Write a short biography of Johann Sebastian Bach and include the names of some of his best known compositions.

6.a. What is meant by "pitch" in music?

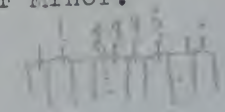
b. To what extent must you be concerned with pitch in teaching singing games or conducting singsongs?

7.a. What are the characteristic rhythms of the Minuet, Pavane, Gavotte and Bourree?

b. What features of these dances are incorporated in the music written for them?

8. What is the difference between a Major and Minor Chord?

Illustrate by writing the tonic chords of F Major and F Minor.



January 1941

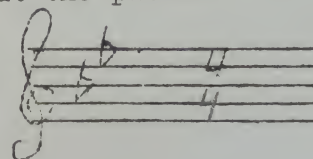
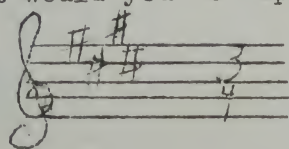
MUSIC EXAMINATION

Juniors

Marks

- 15 ✓ 1. What are the two fundamental characteristics of music? Can you give some idea of the purpose of a musical phrase? How are phrases indicated? What is the length of a normal musical sentence?

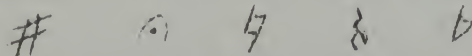
- 6 ✓ 2. Given the following symbols at the beginning of a musical composition, what would you be expected to know about the piece?



- 10 ✓ 3. Give English equivalents for the following Italian terms used in music, and where abbreviated, write out in full: tempo, rit, largo, ff, allegro, dim, piano, mf, cresc, andante.

- 10 4. What is a cadence? Where would you expect to find one?

- 5 ✓ 5. Name the following signs and describe their functions:



- 20 ✓ 6. What are the different sections of the modern symphony orchestra? Name as many instruments as you can in each section. Which are the highest and lowest instruments?

- ✓ 10 7. Draw musical staff and write scales of E^b Major and D Major.

- ✓ 4 8. How would you indicate at the beginning of a musical score that it was to be played rather quickly and very softly?

- 10 ✓ 9. Name five of Wagner's principal operas.

- 10 10. "Music exists only in motion". Write a short paragraph explaining this statement.